TELEGRAPHIC

Proceedings of the U. S. Circuit Court.

Energetic Prosecution of the South American War.

California Democratic Nomination for Governor.

Extraordinary Celebration of the Fourth in St. Louis.

Fire in the Yellow Jacket Mine, Nevada.

Heavy Purchase of Silver by the Treasury.

Poor Condition of Crops in Europe.

COLORADO.

Court Proceedings.

Special to the Gazette:

DENVER, July 2.

Judge Beckwith called the attention of the court to the motion filed by him to enforce the writ of restitution granted against the D. & R. G. Co. and for an attachment upon W. J. Palmer that he might be compelled to surrender the property of the Rio Grande road to the Atchison Company.

After considerable legal sparring the argument was made upon the question of the receivership and the power of the court to compel Mr. Risley, as its receiver, to turn over the Rio Grande road to the A. T. & S. F. Co. Judge Beckwith represented the latter company and Judges Usher and Grant argued on the opposite side. T. F. H. Meyer, representing Louis H. Meyer, the party upon whose complaint a receiver was appointed, accepted the Atchison Co. as a party defendant to the cause.

Judge Beckwith insisted upon the court's ordering the Rio Grande to return to the Atchison Co. as having been improperly taken possession of.

Judge Miller said that Judge Hallett's suggestion was a very proper one to the effect that to change the possession of the road before the question of his authority to control the property while in the hands of a receiver was settled would only add to his embarrassment.

Judge Grant then moved to take up case No. 186, and tried to explain to Judge Miller the nature of the case.

Mr. Reed tried to help matters by stating the situation as he understood it, after which Judge Miller said, "I understand that"—with a look that implied a great deal of doubt.

Judge Grant opened the argument and quoted many authorities in support of prior and exclusive right of way possessed by the Rio Grande road in the canon.

He was followed by Judge Beckwith in an argument maintaining that the Pueblo and Arkansas Valley Company should not be disturbed but be made to pay the Rio Grande for the increased cost of building on the south side of the canon.

Judge Usher closed the argument with a long appeal for the immediate enforcement of the supreme court mandate issued in favor of the Rio Grande road, closing with the remark that Colorado had enough natives and money to develope her own resources and did not want any strange fellows from Kansas to get in the way. The case was then taken under advisement.

GENERAL NEWS

A Dangerous Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—A Virginia City dispatch last evening says that a fire broke out in the deserted wings of the Yellow Jacket, running from the 2640 level to the 2135. Bulkheading was at once began. One was put in on the 2,000 level just at the rear of the 20,000 feet drift from incline and another on the 2,135 level close to the wing where the fire originated. This drove the smoke and gas along the 2,135 north into the bullion, and dense volumes poured up the shaft. The fire is now under control and the damage is not over two hundred dollars. Three bullion miners are missing, John Gracker, Wm. Perry, and D. O. Donahue. They were at work in the bullion inclines and probably suffocated.

Independence Celebration.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Very unusual and in some respects extraordinary preparations are being made here today for the celebration of Independence Day. The main features will be a grand military display and a parade by the Eight-Hour Labor League and Socialists. The former will be the grandest thing of the kind ever gotten up here, and will embrace a cavalry tournament, a dress parade by some 1,500 troops, and a sham battle by infantry, artillery and cavalry. This will take place on the beautiful grounds of the St. Louis Jockey club, and will be participated in by all the regular military organizations in the city. The Labor League and Socialists expect to have over five thousand men in their ranks, including two armed companies.

Fatal Shooting.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The inquest in the case of John Armstrong, shot at Mont Clair, New Jersey, last Thursday by his employer, Joseph P. Blair, teller in the Mechanic's Bank, New York, was resumed to-day in the Newark court house. Armstrong's body was delivered by the coroner this morning to some resident of Mont Clair for burial. Helen Lees testified that she heard some noise at Blair's house and heard Armstrong say: "Give me my money and I will leave." A little while afterward she heard a shot and then a second one. Soon after witness reached the barn where the shooting took place. Armstrong says to Blair, "You ruffian, you ruffian; you have murdered me." Blair showed a rusty revolver, which he said Armstrong was about to shoot with. Blair said he took it out of Armstrong's hand. Armstrong was in hearing distance and made no remark. Blair took some money out of his pocket saying, "John, I have not money enough to pay you." Armstrong replied, "I don't believe I shall wait; you can keep it. Blair remarked that he did not intend to shoot Armstrong so high up. Miss Rebecca Draper, visiting at Blair's on the evening of the shooting testified she told Blair that she saw Armstrong beating his horse the previous night. Blair said he would go out and speak pleasantly to John about it, but would not say anything to make him angry. Blair remarked that when he spoke to John in the kitchen the previous evening the latter answered him very wicked; looked as if he might do something violent. The first words between Blair and Armstrong, which witness heard, were uttered by Armstrong in a loud and angry voice. Mrs. Blair remarked she would go to the stable and see if her presence would not stop John from swearing, but he continued after Mrs. Blair went there. Witness then said: "Blair go into the house." Mrs. Blair ran up to her and told her to go into the house with the children, as she was afraid John was going to shoot. She went to the house and then heard two shots fired. Mrs. Blair ran out and seeing her husband, cried: "Oh, Joe, what have you done?" Blair replied, "I couldn't help it; I shot John; if I hadn't I should be a dead man." When Blair entered the house, he said: "Miss Draper, as true as there is a Lord in heaven if I had not shot John he would have shot me; it was either he or I, and so I shot him. I did it in self defense." Blair later said he followed John up stairs to the door of his room which was locked, and he told John not to enter. When John went to unlock the door he seized him with his left hand and told him not to unlock it. John then grabbed a pistol and he fired the first shot. John then turned and pointed the pistol at him and Blair fired the second shot.

No Strike Expected.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Tribune, to-morrow, will publish a series of interviews with most prominent men in the trades unions, in which the members positively declare there will be no strike or general demonstration on the 4th in favor of the eight-hour movement or for higher wages. Mr. Coldwater, president of the Chicago trade council, states he knows nothing of any strike to take place this summer, and that there is no truth in any statement of the kind that may have been put forth.

California Democrats.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—On the re-assembling of the democratic convention the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of the temporary officers for permanent officers. The report was adopted. The platform was adopted and the convention adjourned until to-morrow. The convention, after choosing a state committee, went into nomination for governor. Hugh J. Glenn, the nominee of the H. B. convention, was nominated by acclamation. Recess till evening. The third congressional convention nominated C. E. Wilcox, member of the state board of equalization.

Yellow Fever Preventives.

MEMPHIS, July 2.—At the conference meeting of the members of the national board of health, the members of the Mississippi Valley and representatives of railroad and river interests, held this evening at the Peabody Hotel, the rules and regulations presented by the national board of health as applied to railroads and steamboats were approved. The recommendation of the Mississippi Valley sanitary council, that stations for inspection be established every ... Vicksburg, Memphis and Cairo, were endorsed.

Excurting Editors.

ST LOUIS, July 2. The Arkansas press association, numbering about one hundred and fifty gentlemen and ladies, arrived here between 10 and 11 this morning. They were met at the depot by a local reception committee, including the president and secretary of the Missouri press association, who came to St. Louis for the occasion, and were escorted to the Lindell Hotel, where they partook of breakfast specially provided for them. About one o'clock the party visited the Merchants' Exchange and received a cordial greeting from the merchants, after which they were driven to the Cotton Compress building, where they were handsomly received by the Compress company. They were then driven to notable places in and around the city, and to night are enjoying Pinafore at Uhrig's Cave, after which a ball and supper will be given them.

Incorporated.

NEW YORK, July 2. The New York Steam Power and Heating Company, General Spinola, promoter, to-day filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, $5,000,000, with 50,000 shares. The incorporators are H. J. Jewett, Edwin D. Morgan, Marshall O. Roberts, Edward S. Pierrepont and a few more like these.

Turned Up.

DES MOINES, July 2.—Last January Wm. McKenzey mysteriously, disappeared from the home of Thomas Hohn, a Madison township farmer, and nothing was heard of him until yesterday when he turned up at Polk City. During his absence Hohn had been tried several times for his murder, and barely escaped lynching by his neighbors.

Fares to the East.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Representatives of four of the five trunk lines from here to the east, and two western roads met here today and established passenger rates from Kansas City to New York at $24.75.

FOREIGN.

Crops Abroad.

MADRID, July 2.—In reference to the agitation against protective duties in consequence of the scarcity of bread, the minister of finance informed the cortes that the condition of the wheat crop was not such as to require any modification of the law on the subject of cereals, but the minister of public works proposed to reduce the transportation rates.

LONDON, July 2.—Official reports of the Italian harvest say rain and inundation have rendered the prospects in the north deplorable. Central Italy promised at least a moderately good harvest; the southwest and Sicily are tolerable; and the southeast and Sardinia are excellent. On the whole the anticipations are under average.

According to Odessa newspapers the situation of crops in Southern Russia is bad. Caucasus has scarcely ever seen crops so bad as at present. What was left by drought and hail is now completely annihilated by the frightful swarms of grasshoppers and corn beetles.

The Ruler of Bulgaria.

ROME, July 2.—Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has embarked at Brindisi on a Russian corvette for Constantinople. At Constantinople he will receive the berat of investiture and be presented to the sultan. The prince, while here, visited the pope. It is said he brought letters from the czar and Emperor William, who requested him to give the pope assurances respecting the early establishment of satisfactory relations between the vatican and their governments.

The South American War.

PANAMA, June 24. The Chilians are said to be preparing an attack on Lima and Callas with an army of 10,000 or 15,000 men, while the iron clads will engage the attention of the present garrison. The main army of Peru is now at Pisagua, Iquique, Arica and Tacua. With their transports hemmed in Callas Bay, relief for the beleaguered cities would be impossible for more than a month. The Huascar is undergoing repairs at Callas. Peruvian transports left Panama for Callas on the 19th laden with arms. The Chilian consul made a most emphatic protest, but to no purpose. Another Peruvian transport is expected.

Rebellion in Hayti.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 2.—Advices from Port au Prince, Hayti, state the populace has fired upon the senate and the senators have fled. Many were shot; the fighting continues.

Newmarket Races.

LONDON, July 2. The race for the July cup to day at Newmarket was won by Phoenix. Out of Bounds second, Trappist third. Hackthorpe was the favorite.

The American Bonaparte.

PARIS, June 2. The Dix Nevoieme Siecles says numerous groups of Bonapartists have come. Idea of bringing forward Jerome Bonaparte Patterson, the American ex-pretender of Napoleonic succession.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Counterfeiters are preparing to circulate new fives and tens to-morrow.

The departments will be closed on the 4th and only absolutely necessary business will be transacted on the 5th.

Purchases of silver bullion by the treasury yesterday afternoon were larger than for a considerable time in any one week. It is learned that every offer at or below the market rate to-day was accepted.

Six hundred thousand dollars in five per cent. refunding bonds of the District of Columbia have been taken at 54-100 per cent. premium; and $15,000 at 11¼ premium. Five hundred thousand remain.

Congress having adjourned without action on the bill authorizing an allowance for leakage on export packages of alcohol between the distillery and the port of export, immediate collection is ordered on all drawback assessments. For this cause and delays pending action of congress the assessments amount to $50,000 or $60,000.

Ex-Gov. Young, member of congress from Ohio, yesterday filed a petition with the president requesting the pardon of Alderman Kelly of Cincinnati. Kelly is the democrat convicted of inducing non-residents to vote at the last municipal election. The petition is signed by all the judges of Hamilton courts. Among the signers is General Hickenlooper, republican candidate for lieutenant governor.

The president, Mrs. Hayes, Secretary and Mrs. Thompson, Secretary McCraty and others will leave to-day on the Tallapoosa for Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. The party will be absent several days. Upon returning the president will go to the soldiers home. He will only be absent from the city for a few days at a time. Secretary Thompson will leave shortly for Indiana. Secretary Sherman goes to Maine and Ohio making one or two speeches in each state.

The members of the Senate committee on privileges and elections have arranged to distribute themselves as follows for the prosecution of inquiries authorized by the Senate in the Spofford Kellogg case and the Ingalls investigation during the congressional recess: The Kansas sub committee will consist of Senators Saulsbury, Bailey, Vance, Cameron of Wisconsin, and Logan. They will commence their labors in Kansas during the latter part of September. The Louisiana sub committee will be composed of Senators Hill of Georgia, Houston, and either Cameron of Wisconsin, or Logan as the representative of the Republicans. Senator Howe's engagement making it impossible for him to serve, the Louisiana investigation will not be resumed until about the 20th of November, when the sub committees are to assemble in New Orleans.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

General Butler's physician requires him to retire temporarily from business.

The Rialto building at Boston was damaged by fire yesterday. Loss $50,000. Insured.

Little news is reported about the strike at Fall River. The mills are running about as on Tuesday.

The democrats of California have nominated Wallace Leech, of San Diego, for Congress in the 4th district.

The corner stone of the German Masonic temple, New York, was laid yesterday. The parade was imposing.

Margaret Shaw, convicted of the murder of her husband in Rhode Island, April 23d, has been sentenced to the state prison for life.

Five hundred French Canadians from New Hampshire are making a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne De Boarghre, near Quebec.

Lester Brosher, of Albany (New York) penitentiary, sentenced to be hanged July 11, has had his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

The president has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of three years' confinement on Wm. W. Fleming, formerly 1st lieutenant of the 18th infantry.

The democrats of the second California congressional district have nominated P. J. Clunie, of Sacramento, for congress. The third district nominated C. P. Berry, of Sutter.

A dispatch from Glasgow, Mo., says Wm. Pierce, a laborer on a construction train of the Chicago & Alton railroad, was shot and killed there yesterday morning by John Connors, another laborer. The murder is said to have been unprovoked.

FOREIGN NOTES

The Americans in London will celebrate independence day by a banquet on Saturday.

The Post of Berlin says the national liberals are hopelessly divided. The conservatives urge the government to form a strong conservative cabinet.

Irish members of the British house of commons are by no means disposed to accept Lord Cairns' university bill. Some characterise the bill as an insult to the country.

The Standard of Berlin states arrangements between Prince Bismarck and Ultramontanists is probable as the latter have made concessions in regard to the revenue to be raised by tariff.

Jose Carrula, president of the state of Panama, resigned on the 17th inst. Jeraro Ostega as second substitute was installed president on the 18th for the unexpired term ending December 31.

On Sunday last a placard was posted on the wall of the Royal Palace of Lucken, threatening the king with death if he ratified the bill passed by the Belgian parliament, depriving the clergy of control of elementary education.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth, England, for three large Indian troop ships to be prepared for sea immediately for particular service. Considerable curiosity is felt whether the ships are wanted to convey additional re-inforcements to Natal, or to bring home some of the troops lately in Afghanistan.

The Merchants' Society of Zurich, speaking in behalf of the cotton trade in which the Swiss manufacturers have 400,000,000 francs invested, strongly deprecate the protective measures, and state that in consequence of the increase of German duties on English cotton yarn, an important trade in silk and cotton goods which the town of Crefeld, Rheinish Prussia, has hitherto monopolized, will pass to Zurich.

Commercial and Monetary.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, July 2.

Gold—quiet.

Carrying Rates—1@7.

Clearings—not given.

Borrowing Rates—flat and ⅛.

Railroad bonds firm, higher.

Customs receipts not given.

Money—Active; 0@5.

Prime Mercantile paper—3½@4½.

Sterling—weak; sixty days, $4.85¾; sight, $4.87½.

Assistant Treasurer's disbursements—not given.

Governments Firm.

State Securities Generally strong.

State Bonds Dull.

Stock market generally quiet to-day, but a firm tone prevailed, and prices advanced ¼@2 per cent. Closing quotations were at the highest point of the day.

The following are the closing quotations:

THE STOCK MARKET

COUPONS.

Coupons '81, new	101½	New 4½'s coup.	104
Coupons '81	107⅜	New 4's, reg.	101¾@102
Coupons '67 called in.		New 4's coups.	101⅞@101⅛
Coupons '68 called in.		10-40s, reg	104
New 5s	103¾	10-40s, coupons	101⅞
New 4½s reg	106⅛	Currency 6s	122

STOCKS.

W U Telegraph	93	T W & W, pref	112
Quicksilver	15	Fort Wayne	109½
Quicksilver, pref'd	31⅝	Fort Wayne, pref	110½
Pacific Mail	15⅜	Terre Haute	10
Mariposa	4	Terre Haute, pref	19
Mariposa, pref	4⅜	Chicago & Alton	8
Adams Express	123	C & A, pref	111
Fargo Express	99½	Ohio & Mississippi	13¾
American Express	40⅞	Del & Lackawana	55⅛
U S Express	47¼	A & P Tel	37
N Y Central	118	Missouri Pacific	21⅛
Erie	28	A & P, pref	34⅞
Erie, pref	53⅜	Indiana Central	
Harlem	156	C B & Q	116⅜
Harlem, pref	30	H & St Joe	19⅜
Michigan Central	74⅜	C P Bonds	109⅜
Panama	148	U P Bonds	09⅜
Union Pacific	79⅝	U P Land Grant	113⅜
Lake Shore	73	U P Sinking Fund	114⅜
I C	89⅜	H & St Joe pref	41⅝
C & P	97¼	Can S	50⅜
Northwestern	65⅜	L & N	61⅜
Northwestern, pref	95¾	K P	56
C C C & I	51⅜	K & T	15⅜
N J Central	51⅜	St L & S F	9⅜
Rock Island	137⅜	St L & S F, pref	11½
St Paul	54	F rst pref	21
St Paul, pref	93	St L K C & N	40¼
T W & W	35		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6s	101½	Virginia, new	11
Tennessee 6s, new	30⅜	Virginia, old	30½
Tennessee 6s, old	33		

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, July 1.

FLOUR—unchanged.

WHEAT—Weak and lower; No. 2, 93½, No. 3, 91; No. 4, 84½.

CORN—Weak and lower; No. 2 mixed, 30½ bid; No. 2 white mixed, 31¾.

OATS No. 2, 3...

RYE Nominal.

BARLEY—Nominal.

BUTTER—steady and unchanged; choice dairy, 11@12½; store packed, 8@10.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, firm at 9c.

CATTLE—Good shipping weaker; grass cattle steady and active; grass wintered Texas steers sold at $2 62a 2 80; corn fed Texas cows 3 75; native shipping steers, unchanged, at $4 00@4 05; butcher steers, $3 75@4 00; feeders and stockers, $3 60@3 85; cows, 2 25@2 75.

HOGS Steady and closed weak; sales ranged 3 40@3 50; bulk, at $3 65@4 70.

SHEEP—Natives averaging 112 pounds sold at $3 25.

CITY LOTS.

I have over 100 Choice Lots suitable for either Business or Residence, in different parts of the City, which I can sell at Reasonable Prices. Some of them I can sell

LOW DOWN FOR CASH.

Others I can sell at low prices; part cash; and balance in six months or one year. Also, bargains in

IMPROVED PROPERTY

Call and get PRICES and TERMS before buying.

CHAS. HALLOWELL,

Brick Office, Tejon street, just above Postoffice.

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

FOURTH OF JULY!

Lots of fun at the Garden of the Gods. Glass ball practice at noon.

Grand Pigeon Shooting

match at 3:30. Open to all. Prize given to the winner. In the evening there will be a

Grand Display of Fire Works

commencing at 9 o'clock. 6-29-5*

MUSIC AND DANCING.

HURRAH! 4TH JULY.

Got Them at Last.

FIRE WORKS!

Fire Crackers, Torpedoes, Lanterns, Flags,--Both Large and Small,--for Everybody at

E. P. HOWBERT & CO.'S.

Next door to P. O.

1879. 1879.

FOURTH OF JULY

Excursion to Denver

Leaves Colorado Springs

11 o'clock this morning.

GOOD FOR THREE DAYS

FARE FOR ROUND TRIP $1.50

TICKETS FOR SALE AT THE DEPOT.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—I have several nicely furnished houses for rent. Apply to Chas. Hallowell, Real Estate Agent. 6-26-tf

TO RENT.—Furnished rooms with or without board at Dr. Blake's, Pike's Peak avenue. A pleasant suite for a party of three or four. 5-28 tf

FOR RENT.—Four well furnished rooms in the house nearly opposite the post office are for rent very cheap, singly or together to satisfactory parties. Apply on the premises. 7 13

FOR RENT.—Nicely furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea at special rates. Address "A," Gazette office. 7 1 tf

TO LET.—A nicely furnished room in a good location. Apply at this office. 3 12 tf

FOR RENT.—A nicely furnished 5 room house including bath room with hot and cold water; 5 blocks north of postoffice. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, GAZETTE Office.

TO LET—SADDLE PONIES. For ladies or gentlemen. Apply at D. G. Lovell's, Kiowa street. 5-28 tf

TO LOAN.

TO LOAN.—Several thousand dollars on real estate. Security must be exceptionally good. Large sums preferred. Apply to CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE. 6 7 tf

BAKERY AND FANCY

CONFECTIONERY!

Postoffice Block.

The largest stock of CANDIES to be found in the city kept constantly on hand. Groceries, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons, and California Fresh and Canned Fruits.

FANCY CAKES for Weddings and Festivals made and ornamented on short notice and in a superior manner.

BREAD delivered daily to all parts of the city and Manitou.

A Lunch Room in Connection

WM. BUSH,

COLORADO SPRINGS. COLORADO

ODLE & SHERMAN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE GROCERIES, FLOUR,

Selected Teas, Pure Coffees and Spices,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and Canned Goods of all Kinds

Hu fano Street, under City Hall, Colorado Springs

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Official Newspaper of the City and County

PUBLISHED BY

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DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum........$8.00 | Six Months........$4.00
Three Months........2.50 | One Month........1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per Annum........$2.00 | Six Months........$1.00
Three Months........50 | One Month........[illegible]

ADVERTISING.

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

More Chinese than ever are coming to the Pacific coast.

Senator Blaine delivers a Fourth of July oration at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Dennis Kearney wants to be a United States senator, and the worst of it is that there is a possibility of his success.

The Ohio Liquor Dealer Association expels a member who sells to a minor or drunkard. This aids in making the business respectable.

The circuit court should ask the A. T. & S. F. two questions. First, If you have a lease, have you a right to operate a road in this state, and second, Where is the lease?

It seems hard to understand how any party can take any property from its owner without any show of right to do so. This is what the A. T. & S. F. Co. proposes to do.

A Maine greenbacker says "It is a great wrong to stamp one dollar on a piece of coin that is worth eighty-four cents, when it can just as easily be stamped on a piece of paper worth nothing." He is right. It is simply carrying out the fiat theory, though to a slight degree.

If the senators were right on the silver bill Judge Belford was wrong which horn of the dilemma will the organ take? *Denver News.*

That the senators were right, Judge Belford tried to have the objectionable features of the Warner bill modified, and only voted for the bill in order to aid in getting the mint here.

The *Tribune* pays itself the following graceful compliment: "The *Tribune's* reports of the railroad controversy have been fair and full. It is the one paper which has published the documents presented by both sides. The *Tribune* does not neglect its news department." The *Tribune* has the sole and undisputed possession of this opinion.

The president proved to be a hard man to bully or browbeat, or drive from a position he had once taken. *Denver Republican.*

This is a tardy admission of one of our president's virtues. He is as resolute against the revolutionary devices of Bourbon democrats, as he was against the sectionalism and partisanship of Conkling republicans in the earlier part of his administration.

The only sensible thing that we now remember congress to have done during the extra session was done on the last day in repealing the odious tax on quinine. The tax has simply served to enrich two manufacturers at the expense of the poor people in the fever and ague districts of our country. It was a robbery of the sick, sanctioned only by the plea of protection of American industries. It is time that some of our rich monopolists should drop this cant.

There have been a good many notable addresses to editorial conventions this year. Among them was one by Colonel Danau of Arkansas, who said to the editors of his state that "our political firespouters must be muzzled or corked up. We must have less politics and more work, less sentiment and more money. We must build fewer theories and more factories, fewer oratorical palladiums of liberty and more railroads. False pride and false standards of estimation must be laid aside. The civilization of the age we live in must be adopted. Our southern young ideas must be taught not to shoot. Human life must be made sacred."

Even *Harper's Weekly* is convinced by the proceedings of the extra session that the Democrats are determined "to renew the contest between national authority and state rights." It was the twaddeling and dawdling and sentimentalizing indulged in by George William Curtis, and others like him, two and three and four years ago, that encouraged the Democracy to renew this old contest, commenced under Calhoun, and, it was supposed, ended under Jefferson Davis. *Denver Republican.*

This is not a fair explanation. The encouragement was given by Democratic successes in the campaign of 1874. The responsibility for this democratic success rests with the republicans who at that time controlled the party organization and refused to listen to the demands of a large minority of the party for reforms in the civil administration of the government.

THE DECLINE IN OUR COMMERCE AND THE CAUSE.

At the annual banquet of the New York Board of Commerce on May 13th, Senator Blaine, in response to a toast, made a few remarks in regard to the decline of our commerce. This led several leading merchants to request him to deliver a more extended address on this subject. Owing to congressional duties Senator Blaine was unable to comply, but in his letter of declination virtually went over the entire ground. The statistics regarding our commerce only too plainly tell of its decline. In 1826 92 per cent. of our foreign shipping was done in our own ships; in 1857 about 70 per cent., and in 1878 only 26 per cent. All parties are at least agreed that our commerce is in a lamentable state, though there is a great difference of opinion in regard to causes and remedies.

This sad state of affairs is due, in the opinion of Mr. Blaine, to the war and to the revolution wrought by the substitution of the screw for the sidewheel. The difference in the cost of running a sidewheel steamer and propeller is illustrated by Mr. Blaine as follows: "A steamer of the old kind capable of carrying 3,000 tons might sail on a voyage so long that she would be compelled to carry 2,200 tons of coal, leaving room for only 800 tons of freight; whereas one of the new kind of the same capacity would make the same voyage and reverse the figures, requiring only 800 tons of coal and carrying 2,200 tons of freight." What he has to say in regard to the effects of the war is not of vital importance. The real cause of the decline is indicated in the economy of power in transportation caused by the use of the screw propeller.

But Mr. Blaine does not go far enough. The substitution of the screw led to the building of iron ships, which drove wooden steamers and sailing vessels from the seas. This was a fatal blow to American shipbuilders undoubtedly, but by no means a fatal blow to American commerce. For twenty years it has been evident that wooden sailing vessels cannot compete for the carrying trade with iron propellers. Still Mr. Blaine and men of his school have been trying to revive our shipping by protecting these wooden shipbuilders. Of course the effort has been a failure. One might as well attempt to revive the anti-telegraph and railroad days as to revive the old wooden sailing vessels for commercial purposes. We say this did not by any means strike a fatal blow at our commerce. Had it not been for oppressive navigation laws we might still carry American exports and imports in vessels owned by Americans. One of these oppressive laws says no American citizen can import and acquire a title to a foreign built vessel. As the protective system has had full sway for twenty years and could do nothing to revive our shipping, it was foolish to retain such a law. It did not help the shipbuilders to have this prohibition on the statute books, and prevented our shippers from receiving any of the profits from the carrying trade. Common sense would seem to indicate that it was better to carry the freight in vessels owned by Americans, if built abroad, than to carry it in vessels both built and owned abroad and thus give foreigners not only the benefit of shipbuilding but also of the carrying trade. Mr. Blaine speaks of the large amount of money lost to this country because the carrying trade is given almost exclusively to England. His statements are so striking that we reproduce the following quotation:

"As the profits to the navigation interest are reckoned to be 10 per cent. on the amount of freight transported and the passengers connected therewith, it is quite evident that we are annually meeting with a most serious loss as compared with our condition before the war. Then we carried more than 70 per cent. of both exports and imports, and now we carry 26 per cent. As freight moneys are practically paid in gold, the country in whose coffers they accumulate must have an overwhelming advantage in all matters pertaining to the specie standard. After the October panic of 1857, which was severe and widespread, the banks of the United States very promptly resumed specie payment, and it was said by close observers in finance that such a result would have been impossible but for the large earnings of our ships, amounting at that time to fifty millions per annum in gold. This brings to light the important and pressing question as to the effect on the specie standard to be produced by nearly 75 per cent. of the freight money on our foreign commerce being paid to European countries. The profits of the carrying trade in the foreign commerce of the United States have largely exceeded a thousand millions in gold since 1850, amounting indeed to nearly twelve hundred millions, and well nigh three-quarters of this vast sum have gone to enrich Great Britain, France and Germany. As we have now entered upon an era of specie payment in the United States, our ability to maintain that condition with all its advantages becomes a question of the gravest importance. What will be the ultimate and permanent effect of this constant and increasing drain of gold coin becomes, therefore, a question of deep interest to every man of business in the country, for it touches the welfare of farmer and manufacturer, of laborer and banker alike."

From the above extract it will be seen that the profits from the carrying trade are even greater than that from shipbuilding. And yet wise legislators like Mr. Blaine have said because the shipbuilding is destroyed, the carrying trade must go too. This is not either common sense or statesmanship. If we can't have the advantage of both let us have at least the advantage of one. Mr. Blaine meets this by stating if we once allow free ships it will forever destroy the business of shipbuilding in this country. It might be remarked that Mr. Blaine claims it would destroy something which does not exist. It is certainly a trivial objection and unworthy of a man who professes to have any acquaintance with the commercial history of the world. In 1849 England had oppressive shipping laws like our own. She saw that they could not protect her shipbuilders, and that she was losing the carrying trade. Hence she very sensibly repealed these laws. English people commenced to buy American ships because they were the cheapest, and thus regained the carrying trade which she would have lost if she had followed our present example. Her experience hardly justifies Mr. Blaine's statement. Certainly the condition of ship building in England for fifteen years does not show that free navigation laws necessarily destroy a nation's ship building. England's experience is exactly parallel to our own, and it is strange that our legislators have not profited by it. Anyone who has observed the changes in methods of ship building during the last twenty-five years cannot fail to see the foolishness of any attempts by congress to regulate them. The ship that costs the least and can carry the most freight, for the least cost, in the quickest time, will monopolize the freight business of the sea, congress or no congress. Self evident as the fact is, it has never been recognized by our legislators.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, Lucius M. O'Brien on the 27th day of March, 1879, to secure the payment of $270, with interest according to the tenor of a certain contract made and executed March 27, 1879, by said Lucius M. O'Brien to Charles Stockbridge, executed to me a certain chattel mortgage, which was duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso County, Colorado, in book 28, page 70, on the 27th day of March 1879, and, whereas, said Lucius M. O'Brien having failed to comply with the terms of the said mortgage, by virtue of the authority given by said mortgage, I have taken possession of said property and shall offer for sale at public auction in front of the post office in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, on

Monday, the 7th day of July, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m.

of that day, the property described in said mortgage, being eight horses and colts, described in book 28, page 70, in the county records of El Paso County, Colorado, and fully set forth in said mortgage to satisfy said mortgage. (Signed) CHARLES STOCKBRIDGE.
Colorado Springs, June 28, 1879. 6 29 td

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Equalization Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the board of commissioners of El Paso county, sitting as a board of equalization, will be in session at the county clerk's office in said county on 7th, 8th and 9th days of July, 1879, for the purpose of correcting and completing the assessment roll of said county for the year 1879. The second meeting of said board of equalization will be held on the 21st and 22d days of July, 1879, at which time the board will hear and determine the complaints of all persons feeling aggrieved by any assessment.

IRVING HOWBERT, Clerk.
June 17, 1879. 6 18 tm

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J. C. HELM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office opposite El Paso County Bank. tf.

C. J. Reynolds. [illegible]

Drs Reynolds & Davis,

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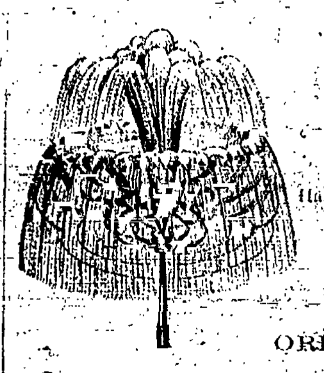

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First, I buy in LARGER QUANTITIES than any other house. Second, none but the BEST GOODS are kept.

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Guns, Rifles,

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Flooring,	*Siding,*	*Ceiling*	*Moulding*
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Who has in stock a fine line of

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Guarantee a Fit and the Best of Satisfaction.

Call and see my stock, which is equal to the best in Colorado.

Prices Always Reasonable.

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PROPRIETORS.

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The Springs are situated at the mouth of Cottonwood Cañon, in a most beautiful country, salubrious atmosphere, surrounded by scenery of the most gorgeous description, being in the very heart of the Saguache range—Mount Yale lying to the north, and Mount Princeton to the south. The crystal waters of the Cottonwood River, abundant with trout, come dashing and sparkling down past the door of the Sanitarium from its fountain head, the eternal beds of snow which cap the hoary old mountain.

The following analysis, connected with six [illegible] warrant us in saying that they are a specific for catarrh, sore eyes, rheumatism, lead poisons, and all scrofulous affections:

SOLIDS	Grains to pint— Upper Spring.	Lower Spring
Carbonate of Soda	4 7	4.8
Carbonate of Lithia	Trace.	Trace.
Carbonate of Lime	9	2
Carbonate of Magnesia	½	¼
Sulphate of Soda	½	5
Chloride of Sodium	½	Trace.
Silica	1.24	Trace.
Iodine	Trace.	Trace.
Bromide	Trace	Trace.
Ammonii Mur.	[illegible]	3
Ammonium, combined	Trace	....
Gases	Free Carbonic Acid. Hydrogen Sulphide.	Free Carbonic Acid.

We are erecting a building which will enable us to entertain about one hundred patients at the following rates: From $12 to $25 per week for board and room; Baths, $10 per course of 24.

A Coach meets the stage at Mahonville every day, except Sunday. All persons desiring further information will please communicate with the

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

Sheridan's Ride.

[Extract from the poem by Francis M. Finch, read at the reunion of the army of the Potomac in Albany on the 18th of June.]

Some one has framed in battle hymn
The story of his angry ride,
With spur drove deep in charger's side.
Bays for the poet who sweetly sings;
But this is the way a war gun rings—
Hurry—Phil. Sheridan!—
Ride!—Fly—
Race with the wind,
Out gallop the river,
To the columns thinned,
And the lines in a shiver—
Ride!—for the gleam of your fortunate star
Will blaze new hope on the valley afar!
Ride—'Tis a rout of cannon and car,
Like a drift in a storm of cordage and spar!
Ride!—or the glory just born of the war
Will bleed with the bullet, or blush with a scar!
Sheridan, ride!—
With blood on the spur,
And blood in the air,
Ride! Ride!
With your helmless hair!

Coming is Sheriden,
Hot—wild!
A speck on the hill;
A shadow far flying,
Incarnated will;
Disaster defying!
Coming! where threatens the cataract's roar,
And crossing his gallop the wild waves pour!
Coming! where blows of the lightning tore
The oak behind and the pine before!
Coming! though fiends from the fiery shore
Brigade in his path the furies of yore!
Sheridan comes!
With blood on the spur,
And death in the air,
Comes! Comes!
With rage in his hair!

Hurry—O, Sheridan!
Ride!—Fly!—
Rowell the steed
Till the wild hoofs rattle!
Yonder they bleed,
In the storm of the battle!
Ride!—or your flags in the valley will fall,
Torn with the bayonet; riddled with ball!—
Ride!—or the ranks that have answered your call
Will famish and die in bondage and thrall!
Ride! or the smoke will wind in its pall
Gun, cannon and flag—hope, glory and all!
Sheridan, ride!
With blood on the spur,
And flame in the air,
Ride!—ride!
With your streaming hair!
Coming is Sheridan!
'Halt!—Form!
His steed in a foam,
At the front he is riding;
The Master at home is guiding!
Halt!—and the fear and the terror are dead,
And they harden to heroes who hopelessly fled!
Form!—and the front of the battle is spread
Where the blood of the moaning morning was shed!
Charge!—and the foemen have bitterly bled,
And the sun that was clouded set splendid and red!
Sheridan, charge!
With blood on the spur,
And lead in the air,
Charge! Charge!
'Tis a banner, your hair!

Glory for Sheridan!
Name! Fame!
Bays for his brow,
And stars for his shoulder—
Never we bow
To warrior bolder!
Fame! For the army he galloped to save
From the bar of the prison, the mould of the grave;
Fame! for the nation whose banners he gave
New flashes of freedom from mountain to wave;
Fame!—for the lesson the proud worlds crave
That "the land of the free" is "the home of the brave!"
Sheridan, ride!
With [illegible] in the [illegible]
And fame in the air,
Ride!—Ride!
We laurel your hair.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Some Passages From an Account of Him by an Intimate Friend.

His earliest years were passed in his father's paint-room, where he had to fetch and carry, grind the colors, wash the brushes, or go upon the stage in children's parts, for he played Rolla's child when only three years old; idleness had no chance to spoil him, for he was always too busy for idleness to catch up with him. One of the most vigorous and original thinkers we ever knew, one of the most brilliant and impressive talkers we ever listened to, with a mind curiously cultured, [illegible] in certain directions profoundly with a taste in art and literature refined and beautiful, Joseph Jefferson never had more than three months of what we call "schooling." His father and mother, pursuing their profession, were wandering up and down the Mississippi River with their little company of players, and were seldom more than a few days in any one place; once, however, ill fortune stranded them at Mobile, and there for a quarter of a year Joe was sent to school; there he was matriculated, there graduated. His parents were gentle, loving folks, fond enough of their boy, but work for them and him was a necessity, and when they could gain the time they taught him as best they could.

It was at the St. Louis theatre, and he was in his fourteenth year. The occasion was a patriotic one, probably a Fourth of July celebration, and Mr. Field, a member of the company and father of the sparkling writer and indifferent actress Miss Kate Field of our day, had written and set to music of "The Star Spangled Banner" an appropriate ode in parts, which were assigned to the various actors and actresses, and one of which was given to young Jefferson. His name was honored with a place on that night's bill, and opposite to it were the words, "His first appearance on any stage." The part assigned him was not a great one, but he had an exquisitely beautiful voice (even now some of its ordinary speaking tones are far above singing); his mother and she was a widow—had trained him in the music, words and business of the ode for weeks, and both hoped that the debut would be successful. They were very poor, and—she loved the boy after the fashion of mothers. The night came; the curtain went up, and he took his place on the stage, facing the crowded house, more dead than alive with fright. He became conscious that his mother was watching him, and, although half blinded with fear, he saw her hands tremble up to her mouth, saw the tears filling her eyes, and saw her trying to smile encouragement to him through them, yet after the first line or two he broke down utterly, and, amid a storm of patriotic hisses he tottered off at the wing to which his mother was clinging for support, so great was her distress. He flung himself into her arms, crying out through his sobs and jeers that he had failed—that he should never succeed. We have sat before the portrait of that lovely lady and loving mother, and, recalling the bitterness to her of those wretched days of struggling widowhood and of that night's failure, we have wished that she could have lived longer—long enough to witness and share in the success that has come to her boy, and to sit down with him in that beautiful home in an atmosphere of affection, where instead only her portrait hangs in an atmosphere of reverent and tender recollections.

At Hobart Town, in Tasmania, he produced for the first time in any of those British dependencies Tom Taylor's "Ticket-of-Leave Man," having among his audience over six hundred men bearing tickets of leave. Throughout all those English provinces there is in the large towns a highly-cultured and refined society, and in none of them are the social conditions more elevated than in Hobart Town. Ordinarily, Mr. Jefferson's audience there represented the best elements of society, but on this occasion it was composed of as depraved a body of ruffians and criminals as ever left their country for their country's good or wore their hair cropped short. They had gone to the theater, nearly all of them, armed, ready to resent any imputation upon their class; he says they were the most dreadful audience he ever saw, and when the curtain rose he was appalled by their menacing scowls, remarks and gestures. All he asked, however, was a hearing, which was sullenly conceded him; he threw all his power of earnestness and pathos into the moving scenes of this vigorous play, and as he proceeded he won completely the sympathy of his curious audience, moving them to tears or to demonstrations of approval or denunciation of the situation according to their different dispositions. When at the end he repeated the well known tag, "Think that there is some good in the ticket-of-leave man, after all," the applause was so general and tumultuous as to threaten to lift the dome of the theater from its confining walls.

Some callow critics, who were still in swaddling clothes when the ripe genius of Joseph Jefferson was already illuminating the whole range of the old English comedies, the farces of Morton and the burlesques of Planche, are wont to speak disparagingly of him as "a one-part actor." Mr. Jefferson plays Rip Van Winkle almost exclusively, it is true not, however, because he cannot play other parts with equal force and brilliancy, but because the public demand that he shall play it instead of others. It was only last year that he appeared in Baltimore as Bob Acres in Sheridan's fine old play of "The Rivals," and no more perfect bit of comedy acting was ever seen upon the stage than his interpretation of that character. Not only did it shake the house with tumultuous laughter and evoke the warmest encomiums of the censorious critics, but it called forth the most pleasing compliment we ever saw paid to an actor. Whenever Acres was upon the stage the actors who were not engaged in the scene, as well as the carpenters, scene-shifters and supernumeraries, gathered about the wings and pushed so far forward as to catch each word, look and gesture of the actor that they were in full view from the front, making a double audience for him to play to.

There is no attractive, beautiful element in the character of the play that is not more strongly displayed in the character of the man, and the fine humor, gentleness and tenderness which make his audience admire and love Rip make those who know Jefferson admire and love him more. Rip's love for children, dogs and nature, his sunny temperament, his winsome insouciance, his poetic imagination, his keen artistic perception are the very underpinnings of Jefferson's being. These are from his art all apart, and yet they are to it what the sun is to the Alpine peaks, warmth and splendor. He chose his home up among the hills of the Passaic, surrounded by great forest trees, which he loves as Rip loved them; had it been already built in the valley among his trout streams when he found it he would have climbed up to them as Rip did. He is a mighty hunter and fisher; troops of children are always about his door or scrambling on his knees; the dogs drowse by his hearth or lie at his feet, welcome friends and guests always. The writer in the *Spectator* whom we have quoted asks: "Is Mr. Jefferson ever quite sure as he walks about that Schneider is not at his heels?" When he is at home [illegible] shape of a magnificent setter of purest blood, presented to him by the son of Horace Howard Furness, esq., the eminent Shakespearian scholar, or of a beautiful Scotch collie of unsullied strain, bought by him of a Highland shepherd as we fished together on the shores of Loch Lomond, or of a gigantic dun mastiff called Schneidor, sent him by an enthusiastic admirer. If Mr. Jefferson is fonder of anything than wife or child or dog or tree or running water or growing grass and corn, it is of flowers. They bloom everywhere in, over and about his home in summer, and in winter they fill the long conservatories which he has built for them. A man of singularly sweet, gentle and sincere nature, of strong likes and dislikes, full of imagination colored by superstition, of profound religious convictions—which are his own, and upon which we shall lay no coarse hand—with an underflow of shrewd thought that imperceptibly affects his art, and which shows itself therein in watchful eyes especially in Rip and Asa Trenchard, and even in Bob Acres. He is, in fact, all the better part of Rip, with all the baser part omitted. "What are you teaching your boys?" we once asked him. "To fish and—tell the truth, was his slow, thoughtful reply in the words of Sir Walter Scott. So might Rip in his shrewder moods have answered the same query.
L. Clarke Davis in Lippincott's Magazine.

TURNEY BROS,
(SUCCESSORS TO R. MORRIS)
Watchmakers & Jewelers,
TEJON STREET,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

Retail Market Report.

Groceries.

Apples, dried, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Blackberries, dried, ℔ lb	10		12½
Beans, ℔ lb	[illegible]		[illegible]
Coffee, Rio, ℔ lb	18	@	20
Coffee, Java, ℔ lb	35	@	40
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lbs			1 60
Cherries, dried, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
[illegible]	50	@	[illegible]
Coal Oil, ℔ gallon	40	@	[illegible]
Lard, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Prunes, ℔ lb	10	@	12½
Raspberries, dried, ℔ lb	40	@	[illegible]
Raisins, ℔ lb	15	@	20
Sugar, brown, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sugar, extra C, ℔ lb	11	@	[illegible]
Sugar, A coffee, ℔ lb	11		
Sugar, cut loaf, ℔ lb	15		
Sugar, powdered, ℔ lb	15		
Tea, green ℔ lb	50	@	1 00
Tea, black, ℔ lb	75	@	1 00
Bacon, ℔ lb	7	@	[illegible]
Hams, ℔ lb	10	@	11

Meats and Game.

Sausage ℔ lb			[illegible]
Beef, ℔ lb	6	@	20
Dried Beef, ℔ lb	15		
Corned Beef, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	15
Turkeys ℔ lb			[illegible]
Chickens, ℔ dozen	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Mutton, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Sausage, Bologna, ℔ lb	15		
Veal, ℔ lb	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

Wholesale Price Current.

Apples, ℔ bbl	$5 00	@	5 50
Potatoes, per 100 lbs	1 00	@	[illegible]
Cheese (Gwillim)	[illegible]		
Coal (Canon) per ton	4 95	@	5 50

Butter and Eggs.

Butter, ranch ℔ lb	[illegible]		[illegible]
Eggs, state, ℔ dozen	15	@	20
Eggs, ranch, ℔ dozen	20	@	25

Vegetables.

Beets, new, ℔ lb	2½		
Cabbage, ℔ lb	3	@	4
Onions, ℔ lb			
Potatoes, ℔ lb	1	@	1½

Flour, Grain, Hay, Etc.

Corn, ℔ 100 lbs	1 25	@	1 35
Oats, ℔ 100 lbs	1 80	@	
Corn Chop, ℔ 100 lbs	1 35	@	1 4[illegible]
Mixed Feed, ℔ 100 lbs	1 50	@	
Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lbs	1 75	@	1 90
Bran, ℔ 100 lbs	1 00	@	
XXXX Flour, ℔ sack	3 25	@	3 25
Hay, ℔ ton	15 00	@	20 00

Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Etc.

Colorado Clear, 1¼, 1½, & 2 in., ℔ M	35 00	@	40 00
Clear, 1 in., ℔ M	35 00		
Flooring, D & M, ℔ M	30 00		
Common Lumber, ℔ M	20 00		
Chicago Clear, 1¼, 1½ & 2 in., ℔ M	60 00		
" " 1 in., ℔ M	45 00	@	55 00
" Flooring, D & M, ℔ M	35 00		
" Clear Siding, ℔ M	25 00		
" ¾ Beaded Ceiling, ℔ M	27 00		
Shingles, ℔ M	4 75		
Lath, ℔ M	4 75		
Doors, 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1 in	1 90		
" 2 ft x 6 ft, 1 3-16	1 75		
" 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1 3-16	1 95		
" 2 ft 8 in. x 6 ft 8 in, 1 3-16	2 10		
" 2 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in, 1⅜	2 41		
" 2 ft 8 in x 6 ft 8 in, 1⅜	2 30		
Sash Doors	3 75	@	4 00
Windows, glazed, 8x10—12 light	1 25		
" " 10x12—8 "	1 65		
" " 10x14—8 "	1 80		
" " 12x14—8 "	2 10		
" " 12x16—8 "	2 25		
Blinds, ℔ pair	1 75	@	2 [illegible]
Tar Paper, ℔ lb	4		
Carpet Paper, ℔ lb			

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

The Best Place to procure Relics and Curiosities as Souvenirs in Colorado.

Mr. Aiken is a naturalist in high standing throughout the United States and a Taxidermist of large experience and artistic talent. He has on exhibition and for sale a large assortment of mounted heads of our characteristic game animals for wall ornaments, also mounted birds, mineral specimens, cut and polished native stones, mineral [illegible], curiosities and various curiosities.

He is the manufacturer of the celebrated

ANTI-MACASSAS

or fur mats, prepared from nicely tanned skins of our native wild animals to show the natural shape of the skin, with the mounted head and the tail intact. Thrown upon the floor of a room or over the back of an easy chair they are highly attractive and ornamental, and being so novel and so easy of carriage they meet with general favor among tourists wishing keepsakes of the country.

You will find this the best place in town to select

Stereoscopic Views!!

Thurlow's Views - $2.00 per doz.
Gurnsey's Views - 2.50 "
Oldroyd's Views - 1.50

The Largest and Best stock of

BUFFALO ROBES

ever seen in this town, to which the attention of campers is particularly directed. Excluding both wind and moisture, and being both warm and comfortable, to sleep upon they are indispensable to any one in camp, and owing to their magnetic properties are highly conducive to health.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM,
WANLESS BLOCK (Up Stairs).
☞ First entrance west of the First National Bank. Remember the place ☜

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - $[illegible]
PAID IN CAPITAL, - $50,000

DIRECTORS:
C. B. GREENOUGH, *President.* G. H. STEWART, *Vice-President*
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BENJ. F. CROWELL. E. GREENOUGH

W. S. JACKSON, *Cashier.* J. H. BARLOW, *Ass't Cashier*

El Paso County Bank,
COLORADO SPRINGS.
Transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business.

GUITAR LESSONS

Mrs. Beckwith, corner Bijou and Weber sts., will perfect pupils on the Guitar, enabling them to read and play the most difficult compositions in 24 lessons. Will also gives lessons in the French language. 6 10 1m*

ODLE & SHERMAN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FINE GROCERIES, FLOUR,
Selected Teas, Pure Coffees and Spices,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, and Canned Goods of all Kinds.
Huerfano Street, under City Hall, Colorado Springs

HOTELS.

Colorado Springs Hotel
AND
CRAWFORD HOUSE,
Under One Management.

The undersigned has placed them in perfect order and will keep them in better shape and guarantee a superior table to any house in the city. More visitors can be accommodated than by any three hotels in the city, and are the best located. First-class in every respect, and are the only two hotels in the city that have an unobstructed view of the mountains. Terms moderate. *J. F. ATHERTON,*
4 3 1yr COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Pascoe's Hotel
AND
RESTAURANT.

I have recently fitted up one of the most charming little hotels in the west, and from a long experience in the business can guarantee greater satisfaction at cheaper rates than have ever before been offered. Table supplied with all the delicacies of the season.
RATES $1.50 PER DAY.
Postoffice Block, Tejon Street.
3 16tf THOS. PASCOE, Propr.

National Hotel,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.
CURTISS & QUEREAU, Proprs.

This house is conveniently located, commanding a fine view of the mountains, and is in every way a most desirable stopping place. The table is unsurpassed by any hotel in the state, and the rooms, which are large and airy, are luxuriously furnished.

CENTRAL HOTEL!
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.
J.P. McMILLEN, Proprietor.

The Best $2.00 per Day House in the State.

The Hotel is now open to the public. EVERY room has been newly papered, painted, calcimined, and furnished throughout with spring [illegible]
It is located in the very centre of the City, adjacent to all business houses. Free [illegible] to and from all trains. RATES:—$2.00 Per Day.

RESTAURANT.
VIENNA BAKERY and ICE CREAM SALOON,
Kenney's Old Stand, Pike's Peak Avenue.
Table always supplied with the best in the market.
5 18tf *CARROLL & RATIGAN.*

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
COLORADO CITY, COLO.
Board and Lodging, per Week - - $4.00
Day Board, per Day, - - .75
6 - 1m* EARL MILLER, Prop.

Cold Spring Boarding House.

Situated one-half mile south of Colorado Springs, in a most beautiful locality. The invalid and tourist will find here every advantage to be desired. First-class fare. FRESH MILK, BUTTER and EGGS a specialty. Boarders will have free carriage to and from the city. Terms reasonable. Apply at the house, or address P. O. box 131, Colorado Springs.
6 15tf JAS. [illegible], Prop'r.

First-Class Livery
Wilbur & Goodrich.

At the Avenue Stables citizens and strangers will be furnished at all times with fine driving horses and first-class turnouts of every description.

NO OLD PLUGS!
OR
Dilapidated Carriages

Sent out from this establishment to be charged for at full rates. Call on us and you will again every time.
6 [illegible] WILBUR & GOODRICH.

El Paso Livery,

FEED AND SALE STABLE.
First class Rigs always on Hand
Opposite El Paso Bank.
Tejon Street - Colorado Springs.
6 4 1mt J. M. GRAHAM, Prop.

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. J. Pholan,

A Practical Carriage and Wagon Maker, has bought out R. W. Mason's business on Huerfano Street, and solicits a share of patronage.

All Work Guaranteed. Light Work and Repairing a specialty.
6-12-1mt

Fine Ales, Beer,
AND STOUT!
BOTTLED OR BY THE KEG.
Manufactured and Delivered Daily by the
El Paso County Brewing Comp'y.
Leave Your Orders at the Office, next to Postoffice,
Colorado Springs, - - Colorado
CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE
President and General Manager

TAILORING!
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOME
Fine Spring Goods!
CALL AND SEE THEM!
CHARLES STEARNS.

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.
PUBLISHERS OF THE
Daily and Weekly Gazette.

THE WEEKLY.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE, published every Saturday morning, is acknowledged by professional men, business men, and ranchmen, to be the

BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN COLORADO

It will contain the

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

from all parts of the world, all

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS

published in the Daily, and

Carefully Selected Reading Matter for the Home Circle.

GOOD SOLICITORS ARE EMPLOYED

in order that

Every home in the county shall be supplied with the Weekly Gazette

It is an excellent paper to send to your friends at home; it gives them a correct idea of what is going on around you, and is like writing them a letter. Don't forget this fact, and that the

SMALL SUM OF TWO DOLLARS FOR ONE YEAR

will send it anywhere you please—postage paid.

Advertisers and Business Houses

of this and other cities in the state will bear in mind that the WEEKLY GAZETTE circulates freely among our

RANCHMEN AND FARMERS,

and they cannot do better than

Advertise Their Goods in This Paper.

Our subscribers read every word of it, and those advertisers whose names appear in it are sure to be the recipients of their custom.

The terms of the WEEKLY are as follows:

WEEKLY.

One year	$2 00
Six months	1 00
Three months	50
One month	25

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

Official Paper of the City of Colorado Springs.

TIME TABLE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.		TRAINS GOING NORTH.	
Thro Freight.		*Way Freight.*	
Arrive	8:10 P. M.	Arrive	10:55 A. M.
Leave	8:55 P. M.	Leave	11:35 A. M.
San Juan Express.		*San Juan Express.*	
Arrive	11:35 A. M.	Arrive	4:10 P. M.
Leave	11:50 A. M.	Leave	4:15 P. M.

Through Tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Fare same from here as from Denver or Pueblo. Parties can select their own route.

For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

The members of the Baptist Sunday school enjoyed a delightful picnic yesterday in North Cheyenne Canon.

Would it not be well for the ditch commissioner to pay a little attention to the dying trees on the streets running east and west of the city.

The A. M. E. church will hold a sociable at the church building to-morrow evening. Some plantation melodies will be sung and a pleasant time is anticipated.

Twenty-seven paying mines are numbered on the list of regular shippers of ore. Fifteen more are producing ore but are not making shipments daily. *Leadville Reveille.*

A Nevada paper says "Out at Leadville they make burial suits with a belt and two hip pockets in the trousers, so the remains can carry a brace of pistols, and an assortment of bowie-knives."

The small boys are antedating the fourth as usual. Fire crackers and torpedoes begin to snap and fizzle. We saw a dog corruscate around a corner yesterday with a bunch of fire crackers tied to his tail.

Mr. J. D. Slinn of Oldroyd's gallery has just completed an excellent portrait in oils of the Hon. J. C. Helm. We had the pleasure of a private view yesterday, and we consider the portrait a worthy work of art.

The young bucks at the Indian agencies northeast of the Hills have been instructed by their agents to shoot horse thieves. Complaint is now made that the Indians cannot distinguish the thieves from the other white men.

Trip tickets to attend the fourth of July celebration at Monument from this place will be sold for one dollar. No arrangements have yet been made for a special train. The celebration promises to be very successful and interesting. Monument is very cool at this season of the year, and will be a very pleasant place in which to spend the fourth.

My name is Captain Strong,
As I say, as I say,
My name is Captain Strong, as I say.
I did wait for Dodge to call
And bring his railroad, cars and all,
And bring his railroad, cars and all,
As I say.

For further particulars concerning this embarrassing tragedy enquire at room No. 11 Grand Central, Denver, Col.

Personal.

Mr. Henry Limbach has been elected mayor of Monument.

Mr. Snow has just returned with a party of ladies and gentlemen from a camping jaunt among the mountains.

Mr. A. T. Blachly, editor of the Monument *Mentor*, is in town. He informs us that Monument will have a splendid celebration on the fourth, and that a large attendance is expected.

General Harris is going to Denver. He is going to celebrate. The general had a carpet bag in his hand when we met him, and he said he had the uniform of a veteran who fought in the Mexican war, in that bag. We asked no questions as to where he got the uniform. General Harris is an old soldier. He has belonged to the militia. He has had the top of his head shot off, but he has a great deal of chin left and his cheek is not damaged. He informed us that he was to be the grand marshal at Denver.

Abstract of Meteorological Record of Pike's Peak Signal Station.

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1879.

Mean barometer, 30.130.
Mean temperature, 33.5.
Highest Barometer 30.271, 3d.
Lowest barometer 29.959, 7th.
Monthly range of barometer .312.
Highest temperature 52° 30th.
Lowest temperature 12° 1st and 2d.
Monthly range of temperature 40°.
Greatest daily range of temperature 22°, 3d, 15th and 28th.
Least daily range of temperature 10°, 12th.
Mean of maximum temperature 41°.2.
Mean of minimum temperature 24°.9.
Mean daily range of temperature 16.3°.
Total rain fall or melted snow 0.62 inches.
Depth of unmelted snow on the summit at end of month, none to 80 inches.
Prevailing wind south-west.
Total movement of wind 10,955 miles.
Maximum velocity of wind and direction 80 miles—south-west 12.h.
No. clear days 8.
No. fair days 1.
No. cloudy days on which rain or snow fell 3.
No. of cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell 1.
Total No. of days on which rain or snow fell 10.

J. K. SWEENEY,
Signal Corps U. S. A. in charge.

Transactions of Colorado College Trustees.

The trustees of Colorado College concluded their annual session yesterday morning. A large amount of routine business was transacted satisfactorily and harmoniously. Two vacancies in the board were filled by the election of the Hon. Matt France and Senator N. P. Hill. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the Hon. D. Russ Wood for vice president; Mr. John R. Hanna, treasurer and secretary, and the Rev. E. N. Bartlett, assistant treasurer and secretary.

The building committee was constituted as follows: Major Henry McAllister, the Hon. W. S. Jackson, the Hon. D. Russ Wood, the Hon. Matt France and the Rev. E. N. Bartlett. The finance committee consists of the Hon. D. Russ Wood, the Hon. W. S. Jackson, and Major Henry McAllister, jr., while the executive committee is composed of the following named gentlemen: The Hon. D. Russ Wood, the Hon. W. S. Jackson, Major Henry McAllister, and the Revs. R. C. Bristol and E. N. Bartlett.

An important resolution was adopted which will be of interest to every parent in Colorado Springs. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be no charge for tuition during the next three years for pupils who are residents of Colorado Springs who can pass the required examination for the department they propose to enter.

It is not necessary for us to say much in the way of argument to prove the great value of such an institution as Colorado College. Our intelligent citizens are fully alive to the importance of the work the college is doing.

We are glad to learn that the trustees are much encouraged by the interest manifested by our people and that they look forward with high hopes for the future.

The college is now an accomplished fact. The building, which approaches completion, will be an ornament to the city, and in the near future we may expect to see a most flourishing and successful institution of the higher education in our city.

Policeman Philippenny Buried His Alleged Murderer Still at Large.

One of the victims of the shooting affray at Pueblo has been buried and the other, who was thought to be mortally wounded, has a slight chance of recovery. Two of those arrested for an alleged complicity in the crime have been discharged and the coroner's jury has brought in a verdict to the effect that John Baxter, or Jim Moore fired the shot from the effects of which Policeman Philippenny died.

We give below some extracts from our Pueblo exchanges concerning the present condition of affairs in regard to the tragedy:

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the funeral of the murdered policeman, Philippenny, took place from the city council chamber, under the direction of G. Q. Richmond, esq., city attorney. The remains were enclosed in a handsome coffin. Sheriff Price, Deputy Sheriff Studzinski, and Policemen Bilby, Desmond, Mahar and Sheets, acting as pall bearers. The mayor and aldermen were present, as well as the city clerk and treasurer, police magistrate and other officials. The fire department under command of Chief Gallup was out in force and presented an exceedingly neat appearance. The corpse was interred in a lot in the cemetery set aside for the purpose. Rev. H. L. Shaffner of the Methodist church, officiating. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the city, there being some thirty vehicles in the procession all well filled. All of the learned professions were represented and many ladies were present. During the funeral many of the business houses of the city were closed in accordance with the request of the city council. It is the intention of the city authorities to have a neat railing placed around the lot in the cemetery and a tombstone erected over the dead officer's grave, with a suitable inscription describing the manner of his death. A subscription has been commenced to raise a fund for the benefit of the orphan children of the deceased.

It was reported on our streets last night that a ranchman from down the Arkansas had come into the city yesterday and stated that Jim Moore had stopped with him on Monday night. That Moore had obtained a fresh horse and borrowed some money from him, saying that he had shot a policeman in Pueblo and had to get out. We are informed that parties are now in pursuit of Moore, but if this is the case they will more than likely have to look for him in the Texas Panhandle. He has been allowed a good start and will profit by it.

John Baxter, who was thought to be mortally wounded in yesterday's shooting melee, really appears better with chances that he may weather the injury. It looks as though it were impossible for a man with so large a hole in his umbilical region to get well, but Baxter has grit and if any man can defy the bullet and the bludgeon, he is that man. At one o'clock this afternoon he was bright and cheerful, but inflamation may upset him, even if no vital part is injured. A few days will settle it.

Daniel Shaffler and David Hall, charged with having been accessories to the murder of Policeman Philippenny, had a hearing before Justice Hart this forenoon and were discharged, as no evidence was produced in anywise implicating them.

Messrs. William Moore, James S. Carlile, James H. Andres, James B. Orman and Wood Townsend have filed the articles of incorporation of the Pueblo Street Railroad Company. The capital stock is to be $30,000, divided into three hundred shares of $100 each, and the duration of the company is to be twenty years.

The United States Branch Mint at Denver was reopened yesterday. This event was evidently a welcome one, for the arrivals of bullion were very large, aggregating perhaps $25,000.

LEADVILLE FORMATIONS.

They are True Contact Veins and Not Mere Debris.

I.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* for June 28th presents an exhaustive paper upon the Leadville formations, prepared by Prof. Rossiter Raymond, who recently visited the carbonate mines with the Little Pittsburg party. The article is of great value and we therefore give our readers an opportunity of examining what Prof. Raymond has to say on this subject:

In passing westward from the South Park over the Mosquito range into the Arkansas valley, on the east side of which Leadville is situated, the series of rock formation can be easily seen, as it is exposed in the mountain ravines on both sides of the summit. It is a series widely represented in the Rocky Mountain region, for hundreds of miles along the range. At the bottom is granite, upon which lie the crystalline schists. Over these is a belt of quartzite, over the quartzite limestone; and over the limestone, porphyry. These rocks are all apparently conformable, and, on the section I have mentioned, all dip east. The Arkansas valley itself, opposite Leadville at least, is a monoclinal valley, out on its western margin, as I am informed, the rocks still show an eastern dip, and the great anticlinal beyond which they dip west, is in the high range west of the river, which bounds the prospect in that direction from Leadville.

But this series of eastward dipping rocks, superposed upon the granite, does not extend unbroken all the way from the South Park to the Arkansas valley. It is interrupted by nearly vertical faults, running approximately north and south, on the west side of each of which the relative displacement has been downward—or else what would amount to the same thing, the rocks have been relatively lifted on the east side. Such faults and displacements may be plainly seen in the Mosquito Gulch, again near the summit of the Mosquito Pass, on the west side, and again between that point and Leadville. In going over the road I have indicated, from west to east, it is evident that, if the eastward dipping series were unbroken, we should pass the porphyry, limestone, quartzite, and crystalline schists in order, and, striking at last the granite, keep it with us, unless, by climbing at a steeper angle than that of the dip, we should rise again into some of the overlying formations. But this is not the case. We reach the crystalline schists, for instance, at the head of Mosquito Gulch, and find the limestone, which should lie above them, abutting directly upon them. The fault along which this displacement has taken place is very plain. On one side of the gulch, it has been worked as a fissure vein, the somewhat notorious London vein, on which, some years ago, a good deal of money was spent without satisfactory result.

On the west side of the summit, this phenomenon is repeated several times, so that the limestone, capped with porphyry, constitutes a series of irregularly terraced foot-hills, descending to the Arkansas. The underlying quartzite is exposed near the town of Leadville, but the crystalline schists and the granite do not, so far as I am informed, appear on this part of the section.

North of Leadville, however, the range makes a sharp turn, and the rocks appear to dip, as well as strike, at right angles to the directions observed in this locality. This feature, strikingly marked in the topography as viewed even from a distance, is not improbably connected with the peculiar strains which have both tilted and faulted the Leadville formations.

As to the age of the limestone, it may safely be pronounced Paleozoic, on the strength of certain fossils (*Lingula*) found in its lower portions near the quartzite. Whether it be Silurian or not, remains for further determination. The porphyry has the general appearance of a true eruptive rock; but microscopic study of unaltered specimens can alone put this beyond doubt. The only serious doubt which arises upon superficial observation is caused by the very wide extent of the porphyry formation, and its apparently regular deposition upon the limestone. Yet this is not inconsistent with an eruptive origin.

More important to the miner is the peculiar character of the porphyry as tending to break easily into joints, and highly susceptible to decomposition by kaolinization, resulting in light-colored clay. The color of the porphyry, where it is not stained with iron, is light gray, as to its ground mass, and white as to its included crystals of feldspar. It strongly resembles propylite.

The limestone near its contact with the porphyry is dense, usually with [illegible] and apparently siliceous. Lower down, toward the quartzite, it is purer limestone (though, I believe, magnesian), and shows stratification. In this portion of the limestone, fossils have been found, and small cavities are seen in some of the quarries.

Of the series of rocks above described, the granite and crystalline schists are known to carry precious metals in fissure veins; the quartzite has both veins and (perhaps) impregnations; and the porphyry is said to "assay" in gold and silver everywhere, and to contain rich gold-bearing veins besides. The "Printer Boy" is, I believe, in quartzite; and no doubt the quartzite and the porphyry, with their veins, supplied the gold which gave to California Gulch its fame and wealth, in days when the "carbonate ores" were less esteemed than now. It is not improbable that these formations will become in future the scene of active and profitable quartz-mining for gold. Certainly there is still much ground formed by the debris, which can be successfully worked by the hydraulic method.

I find no proof, however, of metalliferous character in the limestone. It has naturally received nothing from the quartzite below it, the veins of which, since they are not known to penetrate the limestone, may have been formed and filled before the latter was deposited. Nor has it been, to any extent, according to our present knowledge of it, the recipient of ore-deposits either from deeper sources or from the porphyry above. It simply forms a floor or foot wall, upon which contact-deposits have been made. The porphyry constitutes the hanging-wall or roof; and the ore-deposits, as I think can be clearly demonstrated, are later in origin than the inclosing rocks.

There is usually a parting or inchoate fissure along the plane of contact between two dissimilar rocks. The two masses do not adhere to each other as closely as the particles of each adhere together. If the rocks are subjected to oblique strains, it is frequently in the plane of their contact that the slipping takes place. It is along this plane, as writers upon the subject have pointed out, that zones of attrition are likely to be produced. Finally, it is along this plane, particularly if the lower rock be solid and comparatively impermeable, that water will tend to flow; and if it comes to contact with soluble materials, will enlarge its channel, and form a fissure by opening, by the quiet processes of solution and erosion.

All these conditions are illustrated by the contact between the porphyry and limestone at Leadville. The strains incident to upheavals and faults have caused a slipping, which has in many places broken the more frangible porphyry for some feet away from the contact, while the effects of water upon it in removing its alkaline constituents, and depositing a residuum of clay, with occasional geodes of silica, are very clear. The limestone, on the other hand, though occassionally arched and folded, is not usually crushed or fractured. It shows in places the erosive effect of flowing waters, forming sags, depressions, or floors of local significance, but with a single exception (in the Vulture mine) I have noticed no indication that these waters found open way, [illegible] the mass of the lime. The moderate extent of this subterraneous erosion upon the lime I ascribe to the fact that the waters reaching the lime passed through the porphyry first, and that by the kaolinization of the porphyry they lost their free carbonic acid, and finally flowed along the lime as solutions of carbonates and silicates of the alkalies. The effect of these (apart from metalliferous salts, to which I do not now refer) would be simply an exchange of silica between the alkaline silicas and the carbonates of lime and magnesia, the latter giving up carbonic acid and receiving silicic acid instead. This would, I think, not lead to extensive erosion or cave formation in the limestone; and hence it is, perhaps, that the limestone, elsewhere so permeable and so charged with distributed aqueous deposits of mineral, constitutes in this locality a tight floor, only superficially water-worn in places.

That the erosion of the limestone, where it has taken place, was effected under the porphyry roof, and not before the deposition or overflow of porphyry, is proved by numerous instances of porphyry "horses" or fragments which have fallen from the porphyry hanging-wall, when it was, by the action of the water along the contact-plane, deprived of its support. In many cases, the ore vein is found to have locally a foot wall of porphyry, or, as the miners conceive it, to shoot up into the porphyry. But, in all such cases, the ore will be found to go under the porphyry mass as well as over over it, though, of course, it cannot be foretold how thick the lower branch of the vein will be, since we cannot know at what stage of the ore deposition the "horse" of porphyry fell.

The result of the faults in the stratification alluded to above, is the appearance of the contact plane between porphyry and limestone at several different levels in the Leadville region. The Alps, the Long & Derry, the Mae, the Iron, the Carbonate, and the Pendery, mines seem to represent such different levels, and are, in my judgment, undoubtedly separated by faults, dislocating the formation of hundreds of feet. The contract in Fryer Hill is apparently on the line of the Carbonate.

I see no escape from the conclusion that the ore-bearing zone between porphyry and limestone, including the zone of attrition, or layer of broken porphyry in place.

In short, the whole formation from solid porphyry to solid limestone, is a true contact vein; and it seems to me that where, by reason of these extensive faults across the whole formation, the vein has been brought to an abrupt end on one level, and has received a new outcrop hundreds of feet above, the only rational course is to consider the new outcrop as beginning for mining purposes and in the eye of law, a new vein. But, so long as such a break is not recognized, the title of the miner and his right to follow the vein to which he has acquired a valid prior claim, is not at all to be questioned here.

It is enough that the mere fact of a gentle, instead of a violent, dip cannot take a given ore deposit out of the category of veins or lodes, in the practical and legal sense. Even typical fissure veins may dip at an angle. But it has been asserted that a lode is not "in place," to use the phrase of the revised statutes, unless it is inclosed on both sides by rock "in place." It is quite true that if the hanging wall of a vein has been completely carried away, and mere debris or "wash" deposited in its stead, one of the evidences of a vein in place is gone, and the suspicion may be aroused that the ore deposit itself, in that locality, is merely debris out of place. But this suspicion has no force, if it can be shown that the vein itself is where it always was, and the causes which integrated or removed the hanging wall have not affected it. And this can be shown in two conclusive ways at least. The first is by proving that the hanging wall is not wholly gone. The mere disappearance of it in spots amounts to nothing, if it is present at other points, not too remote, and if the vein is shown to be continuous and uniform in its nature from one point to the other. The second proof is furnished by the structure of the vein itself, and its relations to the foot wall. Both these proofs can be given for the vein in Fryer Hill, which some have chosen to call a mere heap of debris. But if the former proof were altogether wanting, the latter would be sufficient. The structure of the vein, its freedom from foreign matters or debris, and the presence of well defined "horses" of poryhyry in it, all go to show that it was formed there, as well as in the Carbonate or the Iron mine, under a hanging wall of porphyry in place. If that porphyry has been in places removed, the vein has remained unaffected; and this has doubtless been due to the zone of jaspery ironstone, an insoluble and almost indestructible mineral, resisting the agencies of frost and friction as obstinately as any rock known to geologists.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in saying that the New Discovery and Little Pittsburg (including the Dive and Winnemuck) mines are located upon a definite vein in place, having a general north and south course, and dipping, like the limestone, at a gentle angle to the east. The Little Pittsburg southwest corner is about 150 feet east and 300 feet south from the northeast corner of the New Discovery. The length on the vein of the two claims together is therefore about 2,438 feet.

The Glorious Fourth in Denver.

Company B, First Colorado Cavalry was on for drill yesterday afternoon and later in the evening the troopers were put through disinmounted evolutions by Lieut. Macomber. The boys presented a handsome appearance and went through their exercises in a very creditable manner. The band was also out in their neat wagon, drawn by the four handsome grays. The company is ordered to assemble mounted at the armory at 8 o'clock this morning and will take the train for Denver at 10 o'clock.

Full preparations have been made in Denver for the reception of the boys and for an especially notable celebration of the day. The preparations are, indeed, generous and extensive as will be seen from the following report which we copy from the *News*:

The Chaffee light artillery held a meeting at the armory last evening for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for the coming fourth of July celebration. The committee on finance reported about $1,000 in the treasury and more promised.

A communication from the Colorado Springs cavalry stated that they had perfected arrangements for coming to this city, and would arrive on a special train Thursday afternoon. The communication was received and filed.

A communication from the Mexican veterans stated that after reconsidering the invitation extended to them by the Chaffee light artillery, to participate in the celebration on the fourth, they had decided to accept instead of decline it, and will therefore take part.

The grand salute of the military companies will be fired at five o'clock on the morning of the fourth and the fire companies will sound their bells at six.

Various members of the Chaffee guards will go out to the camp and arrange things for the reception of guests.

The committee on arrangements will meet at the armory in uniform Thursday at 10 o'clock for the purpose of going to the Denver and Rio Grande round house to meet Company B, First Colorado Cavalry from Colorado Springs and escort them to the city.

Everything is in a fair way for a fine celebration. Through the generosity of our citizens a sufficient fund has been provided, and the guests of the company will be entertained in a style commensurate with their standing as a company. The encampment that will follow the observation of the fourth will continue three days and will prove one of the best ever held in this state.

The farmers of the San Luis valley are complaining because of the shallow water in the river, which almost prohibits irrigation.

Hotel Arrivals.

PASCOE'S.—A. H. Pickering, Chicago; R. Canow, ranch; John Wier, Geo W Smith, Thos. Patterson, Colorado; A. T. Blachly, Monument; Robt W. Greene, ranch; L. K. Sweeney, Pike's Peak.

CENTRAL.—Henry Snyder, Terre Haute, Ind; George T. Matthews, Wichita, Kansas; W. B. Nevin, Highland ranch; J. T. Jones, Canon City; W. Galloway, St. Louis; E. McClure, A. J. Robinson, De Kalb County, Mo; S. D. McIntyre, Norwalk, Ohio.

NATIONAL.—T. G. Stephenson and wife, J. C. Blochew and wife, Michigan; Ben Dorrance, Elkland, Pa.; H. R. Buck, New York; Arthur Omnanney, Wet Mountain Valley; Chas. B. Gray and wife, Des Moines.

COLORADO SPRINGS.—J. T. Metcalf and wife, Denver; W. Z. Batteller, Greeley; S. D. McIntyre, Norwalk, Ohio; J. C. Miller, John Robinson, [illegible] Chas. W. Gayle, Kansas City; J. M. Lowerie, Milwaukee; W. Anderson, El Moro; Milton Toolle and wife, nurse and three children, Mrs. Wm. G. Fairleigh, St. Joe; R. J. Christie, Mo; Robt. W. Greene, ranch; Chas. Brewster, Canon City; Edwin C. Perkins, Boston; I. P. Fenlon, Leavenworth.

MANITOU ARRIVALS.

CLIFF HOUSE.—A. J. Behout, Democrat, Toledo; Ed. Hudson, D. R. G. R. R.; L. Tebbets, B. & M. R. R.; C. R. Havey, Marietta, Ohio; J. O. A. Thatcher and wife, Pueblo; Miss Blanche Henry, Pueblo; C. F. Palmer, Westerville, Ohio; J. G. Morton, Pueblo; M. D. Thatcher, Pueblo; Geo. G. Mathews, Wichita, Kas; Leonard S. Ballou, Colorado Springs; W. O. Burdon, Blackstone, Mass; P. S. Keith, Norfolk, Mass; James Converse and wife, Houston, Tex; Mrs. C. M. Allen and nurse, Houston, Tex; V. V. Gibis, [illegible] Mrs. C. Quincy, San Antonio, Tex; O. H. Perkins, Des Moines; Miss Thomson and Mrs. H. D. Thomson, Des Moines; G. W. Palmer, Herkenser, N. Y; Z. Maury, Nashville, Tenn; R. O. Loomis and R. W. Loomis, Portage, Wis; James Cunningham, Des Moines, Ia; Christian Gast and wife, Lancaster, Pa; W. F. Cunthus, Oxford, Miss; Chas. E. Gast, Pueblo; H. P. Lyon, East Saginaw; Geo. H. Marshall, ranche.

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

The price of the WEEKLY is only two dollars per annum, one dollar for six months, fifty cents for three months, and twenty-five per month.

Fire Proof Roofing Paint at Brown's. 6-1-tf

PICNIC GOODS.

Picnic plates and all the delicacies for a picnic dinner, at Hooker's new Grocery and Tea store, Huerfano Street. 7 3 tf

Mr. Harry Iles is the authorized carrier and collector for the GAZETTE Publishing Company.

Genuine oat meal crackers, the best article sold in the state, and all varieties of plain and fancy crackers, at Hooker's new Grocery and Tea store, Huerfano street. 7 3 tf

Durkee & Lee have just received a full line of Bows; Arrows, etc., for archery practice. Just the things for those desiring some pleasant and healthy out-door exercise. 5-30-2m.

Gail's Quick and Sure Relief for Asthma never fails, even in the worst cases. Try it. For sale by F. E. Robinson. 6 27 tf

Try the the dry Calsomine. Warranted to do better work than any other preparation in the city. At Sagendorf's. 5-4-tf

For iced tea, use the celebrated Rose Japan tea, found only at Hooker's, Huerfano street. 7 3 tf

Koumiss, or Milk or Wine, the celebrated remedy for Dyspepsia, Pulmonary troubles and Kidney Diseases, can now be obtained at Sagendorf's Drug Store. This drink is unequalled as a food, containing a large quantity of Carbonic Acid Gas, which enables it to be retained. 6 12-tf

Just received, a large invoice of Drugs, Medicines, Fancy and Toilet Articles at Sagendorf's. 5 4-tf

SPECIMEN COPIES of the GAZETTE sent free on application.

"Calcutta," for Calsomining, all colors, best in the world, at Brown's. 6-1-tf

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRY.

Dispatch and neatness. Fifty cents per dozen. Box 551 postoffice. 6 22 10t

At Crissey's you will find Vane, Calvert & Co.'s mixed paints, the best paints now in use, $2.90 per gallon. 5 30tf

PIER GLASSES AND MIRRORS

Of every size, and cheap, at Macomber & Potter's. 7 1 3

Will the person who found a bridle, or perhaps removed it from a strayed horse, on Sunday last, in this city, please return it to this office. 6-25tf

Painting, paper hanging, Kalsomining at lowest prices. A. Brown, Tejon street. 5 10 tf

Artists' Materials at Brown's. 6-1-tf

Colored lead, for house painting all colors at Brown's. 6-1-tf

Go to J. H. Drinkwaters for rubber hose goods, lawn sprinklers, etc. 6 11-tf.

Wire doors at Crissey's from $2.50 to $2.75. 4 26 tf

Any person not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by making it known at this office.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby prohibited from depositing dead animals, rubbish, or filth of any kind on any of the lots or lands of the Colorado Springs Company, under penalty of the law. By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY MCALLISTER, JR.,
3-25tf. Executive Director.

DELMONICO OF LEADVILLE.

Numa Vidal, manager. Restaurant a la Carte. Furnished rooms in the house. Noble & Vidal, proprietors. Harrison avenue, between Chestnut and State streets, Leadville, Colo. 6 27 12

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the elegant stock of jewelry, watches, spectacles, &c., recently opened by Mr. L. C. Davis, at his place of business, in Robinson's drug store. Mr. Davis has just returned from New York, where he made large purchases from first hands, and for cash, and is thus enabled to supply his patrons at prices as low as the lowest. Sixteen years practical experience in the business in New York warrants him in guaranteeing to his customers perfect satisfaction in all work intrusted to his care. A specialty will be made of repairing and adjusting fine watches. Those in need of anything in his line of trade will do well to give him a call. 7 2 tf

Take the Old Reliable Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. and its connections—the great through car line to the East. Pullman Sleeping Cars and Palace Day Coaches are run through to Chicago and Toledo without change of cars from Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph. Horton's celebrated Reclining Chair Cars of the latest pattern and built expressly for this company, run through to Chicago. NO EXTRA CHARGE for seats. Also a Palace Day Coach runs through to Indianapolis without change. Passengers for all points east will find this the most desirable route. No other line makes faster time than the Hannibal & St. Joe and its connections. When you travel see that your tickets read via the OLD RELIABLE H. & St. JOE, the great through car line. For maps and time-tables address

H. D. PRICE,
Western Pass. Agt.,
Kansas City.

or
T. PENFIELD,
Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agent,
Hannibal, Mo.
5 27 tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A man cook, to go to Wen's Mill. Enquire at Mr. Crissey's office. 7 1 6t

WANTED.—To hire a tent. Address Lock Box 50. 7 2 2t

WANTED.—A cook at Pascoe's Hotel. 7 2 tf

WANTED.—A good girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. McAllister. 6 21 tf

WANTED.—A competent woman to do general house-work. Highest wages paid. Address Box 561. 6-17-tf

A FEW table boarders can be accommodated at No. 2 Hartwell Row, Kiowa st., just north of the Crawford House. 6-4 tf.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. A most desirably located residence for sale, with furniture if desired, in complete order. Price reasonable. Address P. O. box 270. 7 1 5t

PIANO FOR SALE.—At a bargain. Apply at Clarke Hallett, real estate agent. 7 2 2

PIANO FOR SALE. Very low. Inquire at this office. 6 28 tf

FOR SALE.—Horses, Harness, Buggies and Spring Wagons, at all times, by
3 25 tf SANDERS & AUX.

FOR SALE.—Story and a half house, containing eight rooms, pantry and closet. Lot 100x100. Barn and stables on lot. Desirable location. Terms easy. Enquire of Lewis Hager. 2-15-tf

WANTED.—A good canvasser to go out in the country in the interest of the WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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